

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY FORM**

NR Eligible: yes ☒ X
no ☐

Property Name: Maple Homestead Inventory Number: F-3-131
Address: 6224 Jefferson Pike (MD 180) Historic district: ☐ yes ☒ X no
City: Frederick Zip Code: 21703 County: Frederick
USGS Quadrangle(s): Frederick
Property Owner: John D. and Naomi K. Zimmerman Tax Account ID Number: 443236
Tax Map Parcel Number(s): 136 Tax Map Number: 76
Project: MD 180 at Greenfield Drive to MD 351 at Corporate Drive Agency: Maryland State Highway Administration
Agency Prepared By: A.D. Marble & Company
Preparer's Name: Emma Young Date Prepared: 7/19/2007
Documentation is presented in: Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties form, F-3-131, on file at the Maryland Historical Trust, Crownsville, Maryland.
Preparer's Eligibility Recommendation: ☒ X Eligibility recommended ☐ Eligibility not recommended
Criteria: ☒ X A ☐ B ☒ X C ☐ D Considerations: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G
Complete if the property is a contributing or non-contributing resource to a NR district/property:
Name of the District/Property: _____
Inventory Number: _____ Eligible: ☐ yes ☐ no Listed: ☐ yes ☐ no
Site visit by MHT Staff ☐ yes ☒ X no Name: _____ Date: _____

Description of Property and Justification: *(Please attach map and photo)*

Property Description:

Maple Homestead, located at 6224 Jefferson Pike (MD 180) in Frederick, Frederick County, Maryland, includes an early twentieth-century dairy farm complex erected around an early nineteenth-century dwelling. The property was previously documented in 1993 using a Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties (MIHP) form, during which time Maple Homestead included the main dwelling, smokehouse, stone silo, blacksmith shop, chicken house, hog barn, dairy barns (hay barn), and milk house. Since 1993, the blacksmith shop and chicken house have been removed. This form serves as an update and expansion of the 1993 survey form.

Maple Homestead is situated on 11.57 acres on the north side of Jefferson Pike (MD 180). A short gravel lane located to the west of the dwelling leads north from Jefferson Pike to the agricultural outbuildings that comprise the farm. The property remains in active agricultural use and retains the feeling of an early twentieth-century dairy farm complex with active crop fields and fenced-in pasture surrounding the building cluster.

Maple Homestead retains a historic house (circa 1840/1880), and several domestic and agricultural outbuildings, including a

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Jim Vallejo
Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services

[Signature]
Reviewer, National Register Program

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Smokehouse, stone silo, dairy barn, milk house, hay barn, hog barn, and equipment shed. Additionally, the farm retains features reflective of two local trends in agriculture: crop farming (hay barn and equipment shed) and dairy farming (dairy barn, silo, and milk house). Furthermore, the circa-1920, fieldstone silo may be the only stone silo still in use and in good condition in Frederick County (Davis 1993).

Dwelling

The two-story, side-gable dwelling is oriented on a north-south axis and has an intersecting rear ell. The original stone and log core of the front block dates to circa 1840, while the frame block of the rear ell appears to date to circa 1880. The symmetrical façade faces south towards Jefferson Pike (MD 180). The dwelling sits atop a fieldstone foundation. Asbestos siding covers the exterior walls of the dwelling and conceals the stone section on the east end and the log section on the west end of the front block (Davis 1993). Portions of the exterior walls have been recently covered in house wrap, indicating that replacement of the exterior siding is planned. A one-story, concrete-block, hipped-roof addition is located on the west elevation, and the dwelling features a one-story, hipped-roof porch on both the façade and east elevation of the rear ell. Each roof is clad in asphalt shingles. Two stone, interior, end chimneys protrude from the east and west gable ends of the side-gable front block.

Except where noted, the dwelling is lit by two-over-two light, double-hung sash, wooden windows with aluminum storm windows.

The façade measures five bays wide. A one-story, hipped-roof porch shelters the central three bays of the façade. The porch consists of a poured-concrete floor and tapered, square, wooden columns. A small wooden sign that reads "Maple Homestead" hangs from the porch cornice at the center bay.

The front porch shelters the main entry into the dwelling, which occupies the center bay of the façade. The entry consists of a single-leaf, wooden, paneled door sheltered by a one-light, aluminum, storm door. The entry features a three-light transom and sidelights. Two windows flank each side of the entry. A pair of operable, louvered, wooden shutters flank the windows immediately to the east and west of the main entry. Five windows are aligned above the first story of the south elevation.

The one-story, hipped-roof addition conceals the northernmost bay of the west elevation of the front block and the first story of the rear ell. The façade of the addition contains an additional entry into the dwelling. The entry consists of a single-leaf, louvered, aluminum storm door.

At the west elevation, a single window is located in the first story, and two windows occupy the second story of the front block. The west elevation of the addition contains a single window in the southernmost bay and a set of paired windows in the northernmost bay. The rear ell contains a set of paired, two-over-one light, double-hung sash, aluminum windows in the second story.

The east elevation contains two windows in each story of the front block. Two, two-light, casement windows occupy the gable. A secondary entry occupies the southernmost bay of the rear ell and consists of a single-leaf, pane-and-panel, wooden door sheltered by a one-light, aluminum, storm door. A small one-over-one light, double-hung sash, aluminum window is located to the north of the secondary entry. A single window completes the first story, and three windows are aligned above the first story openings of the rear ell.

The north (rear) elevation was not visible during the field investigation.

Overall, the dwelling is in fair condition.

Smokehouse

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To the northwest of the dwelling is a one-story, frame, circa-1910 smokehouse. Vertical siding, painted white, covers the exterior walls of the building, which is capped by a steeply pitched, front-gable roof, sheathed in standing-seam metal. A single-leaf, tongue-and-groove door, painted green and attached with metal strap hinges, is located in the south elevation of the building and provides the only interior access.

The north, east, and west elevations are devoid of openings.

Overall, the building, currently used for storage, is in good condition.

Milk House

A one-story milk house, erected in 1942, is located to the west of the dwelling, and the concrete-block walls feature rusticated quoins. Aluminum siding covers each gable. A steeply pitched, side-gable roof, clad in metal, caps the building. Two metal air vents sit to the west of a brick, interior chimney located towards the eastern end of the roof.

Three asymmetrically placed, single-leaf doors occupy the south elevation of the milk house. The easternmost door consists of a pane-and-panel door featuring two rectangular lights. The center door is a six-light, aluminum, replacement door. The westernmost pane-and-panel door is wider than the other two and features a small square, four-light window in the upper half.

The east elevation contains one single-leaf, pane-and-panel, wooden door. The west elevation contains a single six-over-six light, double-hung sash, wooden window. The north elevation is devoid of openings.

Overall the milk house, the current function of which is unknown, is in good condition.

Dairy Barn

To the west of the milk house sits a two-story, concrete-block and frame, dairy barn that was erected in 1942. Concrete block comprises the first story and aluminum siding covers the gambrel ends. Rusticated quoins are present at the first story. A steeply pitched, gambrel roof, clad in metal, caps the barn and features a louvered vent in each gambrel end.

A set of double-leaf, cross-braced, tongue-and-groove doors, painted white, are centrally located in the east elevation and provide the main entry into the barn. A single six-over-six light, double-hung sash, wooden window is located to the south of the entry and a plywood board covers a former window opening located to the north. Two evenly spaced, one-over-one light, double-hung sash, aluminum windows occupy the second story of the east elevation.

The south elevation features six evenly spaced, six-over-six light, double-hung sash, wooden windows in the first story.

A set of double-leaf doors, painted white, are centrally located in the first story of the west elevation. A single six-over-six light, double-hung sash, wooden window is located to the north and south of the entry. Two evenly spaced, one-over-one light, double-hung sash, aluminum windows occupy the second story of the west elevation.

The north elevation features a secondary entry consisting of a single-leaf, pane-and-panel door located in the easternmost bay of the first story. Five six-over-six light, double-hung sash, wooden windows comprise the rest of the openings in the north elevation.

Overall, the dairy barn, which retains its original function, is in fair condition.

Stone Silo

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circa-1920, stone silo is partially banked into a hill, which slopes downward from north to south, approximately six feet to the northeast of the dairy barn. The stone silo is likely built of fieldstone found on the property and also contains various fragments of brick. The silo stands approximately 50 feet tall and measures approximately 15 feet in diameter. A frame conical roof, clad in metal, caps the structure. A dormer access is located on the north side and a metal shoot extends downward on the south side.

Overall, the structure, which retains its original function, is in good condition.

Hay Barn

A one-and-one-half-story, concrete-block and frame, gabled hay barn, built in 1942, is located to the north of the stone silo. Concrete block, featuring rusticated quoins, comprises the exterior walls of the building. Aluminum siding covers the gable ends. A steeply pitched, side-gable roof, clad in metal, caps the building and a hay hood projects from the western end.

A set of double-leaf, cross-braced, tongue-and-groove doors, painted white, are centrally located in the east elevation and provide the main entry into the barn. A single one-over-one light, double-hung sash, aluminum window is located to the north and south of the entry. A single-leaf, paneled, wooden door occupies the northernmost bay in the east elevation. Two evenly spaced, one-over-one light, double-hung sash, aluminum windows are located in the second story.

A single-leaf, cross-braced, tongue-and-groove door, painted white, occupies the easternmost bay of the south elevation of the hay barn. Five evenly spaced, six-over-six light, double-hung sash, wooden windows, featuring rusticated concrete-block lintels, are located to the west of the single-leaf entry. A shed roof, which connects to a circa-1960 loafing shed located to the west of the hay barn, conceals the details of the west elevation. Six evenly spaced, six-over-six light, double-hung sash, wooden windows are located in the north elevation of the hay barn.

The hay barn, which retains its original function, is in fair condition.

Hog Barn

The small, frame, circa-1910 hog barn, which was converted to a machine shed circa 1942, is located to the north of the hay barn. The building contains one open bay at the northern end of the east elevation. A shed roof, clad in metal, caps the building and slopes downward from east to west. The southernmost bay, formerly open, has since been framed and contains one, one-over-one light, double-hung sash, aluminum window. A single-leaf, board-and-batten door, attached to the south elevation with metal strap hinges, provides the only other opening into the building.

The former hog barn, currently used for storage, is in fair condition.

Equipment Shed

A circa-1942 equipment shed sits immediately to the north of the former hog barn. The exterior is comprised of concrete block. A shed roof, clad in metal, caps the building. A set of double-leaf, sliding, aluminum doors are located in the east elevation. The north, south, and west elevations are devoid of openings.

The equipment shed, currently used for storage, is in fair condition.

Post-1957 Resources

The continued agricultural use of the property necessitated the construction of a circa-1960 loafing shed on the property. The long, rectangular, loafing shed is attached via a shed roof to the west elevation of the hay barn. The loafing shed, comprised of frame and concrete block, lacks the quoins present on the dairy barn, milk house, and hay barn. Therefore, the size and materials of the circa-

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1960 loafing shed differentiates it from the historic outbuildings that comprise the dairy farm complex.

Overall, the dwelling and outbuildings contain few alterations since the 1993 survey and are in fair condition. (For additional architectural information, see the MIHP form, F-3-131, on file at the Maryland Historical Trust, Crownsville, Maryland.)

Landscape Features

Cultivated wheat fields border the east and north sides of Maple Homestead. Fenced pastureland stretches westward from the dairy barn complex and leads to a commercial tree nursery, which is located to the west of the property. Jefferson Pike (MD 180) serves as the southern boundary.

A poured-concrete sidewalk leads north from Jefferson Pike (MD 180) to the south side of the dwelling. The sidewalk continues around to the west side of the dwelling. A vegetable garden, grape arbor, birch trees, and flower garden are located to the north of the dwelling and smokehouse. The maple trees, from which the property takes its name, historically located to the south of the dwelling have been removed since the property was previously documented in 1993.

Historical Narrative:

The following comes from the MIHP form, F-3-131, on file at the Maryland Historical Trust, Crownsville, Maryland, except where noted.

Property History:

Maple Homestead originally contained 276.5 acres belonging to Edward Howard, who purchased the property from E.N Anderson in August 1838. Assumingly, Edward Howard erected the main dwelling shortly after purchasing the property from Anderson. Edward Howard retained ownership of the property until his death in February 1877. The 1858 Bond Atlas and the 1873 Lake Atlas of Frederick County both illustrate "E. Howard" as the owner of the property.

In April 1878, the property, which by then had been reduced to 103 acres and 39 square perches, was sold to Zachariah and Elias Zimmerman for \$6,710.84. The property has since remained in the Zimmerman family. Presumably, Zachariah and Elias Zimmerman erected the smokehouse, hog barn, and stone silo during their ownership of the property.

In September 1934, John M. and Grace M. Zimmerman purchased the 103-acre property. During the ownership of John and Grace Zimmerman, a fire broke out on the farm and destroyed the original bank barn. Shortly thereafter, the Zimmermans erected the concrete-block dairy complex, including a hay barn, dairy barn, and milk house as well as the equipment shed (Davis 1993). Over four decades later, Ruby Z. Baker, serving as the personal representative of the estate of Grace Zimmerman, conveyed the property to John David Zimmerman on January 2, 1978. Currently, in 2007, John David Zimmerman, and his wife, Naomi K., retain ownership of the property, which now consists of 11.57 acres.

Agricultural History of Frederick County, Maryland:

Agriculture served as the economic basis for settlement in Frederick County during the early eighteenth century. Initially explorers and traders were the first Euro-Americans to enter the Piedmont region. German and English settlement in the region intensified between 1720 and 1730 as settlers came in search of fertile land. By 1732, more than ten tracts averaging over 5,000 acres were surveyed within the present boundaries of Frederick County; most of these tracts were situated along the Monocacy and Potomac Rivers (Tracey and Dern 1987: 23).

During the decades that followed the initial land patent grants, German immigrants began to move into the Frederick area in large

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numbers. The attraction of the rich soils of Frederick County encouraged many German immigrants to settle along the Monocacy River. As a result, German farmsteads appeared along the Monocacy River and along the "German Monocacy Road" that ran south from Pennsylvania through Maryland to Virginia (Tracey and Dern 1987: 153). The rise in population led to the formation of Frederick County from Prince George's County in 1748.

The German settlers of this region generally farmed small plots of land, farming on a family basis and raising grains, such as corn and wheat, vegetables, and livestock (Maryland Agriculture Week Committee 1976: 3). Wheat was sold in bulk, processed into flour and meal, and also distilled into whiskey. By 1790, Frederick County was the largest wheat producer in the United States and the county boasted as many as 80 gristmills and upwards of 400 stills, as well as 47 tanneries, two glass works, two iron furnaces, two forges, and two paper mills (Williams 1967: 267).

During the nineteenth century, commerce and industry gained importance throughout Maryland. Agriculture and industry remained interdependent as farmers supplied raw materials to manufacturers and industries produced goods for agricultural use. Increased mechanization ushered in new farming techniques. By 1860, Frederick County ranked first in the state of Maryland in wheat, corn, rye, and butter production as well as in the number of milk cows (Reed 2003: 4). Fields and boundaries marked with wood or stone fences, orchards, and small herds of livestock characterized the farms throughout Frederick County. Farmsteads included buildings associated with the various domestic and agricultural functions of the farm and the housing needs of the livestock, such as the main farmhouse, large bank barn, woodshed, smokehouse, washhouse, and springhouse (Reed 2003: Page 4).

Farmers began to experiment with a variety of crops and livestock. The improved transportation corridors increased the production of fruits and vegetables as distant markets became more accessible (Hitselberger 1978: 502, 503). Frederick County had access to city markets via the Baltimore & Ohio (B&O) Railroad (1831), the Western Maryland Railroad (1869), and the Frederick & Pennsylvania Line (1872) (Williams 1967: 402). Improved road surfaces encouraged a shift from draft oxen to horses, which allowed farmers to concentrate on breeding cattle for better beef and milk production (Lee 1982: 42).

From approximately 1875 until well into the mid twentieth century, the most important agricultural development throughout Frederick County was the shift from grains, produce, and livestock to dairy products for commercial use. The increased interest in dairy farming was marked by the formation of a dairy cooperative by the Middletown Grange in 1874. Two years later, 12 such marketing groups existed in Frederick County. With the advent of pasteurization technology circa 1912, the long-term preservation of dairy quality, combined with the faster transportation afforded by the railroad networks and improved roads, opened a new era in agricultural production (R. Christopher Goodwin and Associates, Inc. 2003).

As technology became more available, government regulation to ensure sanitary handling of milk products developed concurrently. The sanitary dairy movement resulted in the construction of modern dairy barns, which included concrete floors, improved ventilation, and better milk-handling mechanisms. In the 1920s, the availability of cheaply made concrete block for agricultural buildings and the increasing requirements for cleaner operations led to the appearance of separate concrete-block dairy barns (Frederick County Division of Planning 2007: 28). These buildings became standardized in design so that extensions could be easily added and materials could easily be purchased through agricultural supply catalogs (Ibid). The majority of the farms located in the 12-mile area known as Ballenger, which includes Maple Homestead, particularly were known for their "good dairying" (Grigsby and Hoffsommer 1949: 38).

For Frederick County dairy farms centered on milk production, the cropland was devoted to permanent pasture, forage crops, and small grains consisting of oats, barley, and wheat. These products were primarily raised as cash crops to buy dairy feed. According to a mid-twentieth-century publication on the sociology of agriculture in Frederick County, the farms of high-income dairy farmers contained at least 150 acres of land, a well-built, electrically equipped, dairy barn, at least two adjoining silos, and mechanized

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machinery (Griggsby and Hoffsommer 1949: 68). A middle-income farmstead typically consisted of 100 to 175 acres of land with a house and a dairy barn (Griggsby and Hoffsommer 1949: 69). Those farms of low-income families typically had less than 100 acres of land with a dwelling and barn, both of which were typically in constant need of repair (Griggsby and Hoffsommer 1949: 70). According to this source, Maple Homestead was an upper-middle income dairy farm.

Agriculture remained the dominant economic activity throughout Frederick County and Maryland until 1900 when, for the first time, more people across the state were engaged in manufacturing than in agriculture (Maryland Agriculture Week Committee 1976: 4). Various fertilization techniques, such as lime and guano, to increase agricultural productivity and the use of agricultural implements, such as steam-powered reapers, tillers, balers, and other field equipment, began to proliferate throughout Frederick County following the Civil War. The scientific theory of ensilage provided a further means to improve agricultural production by providing farmers with long-term storage facilities for feeding livestock during the winter. This, in turn, made it less financially taxing on farmers who no longer had to purchase large quantities of food for the animals during the winter months.

The end of World War II further shifted economic forces away from agricultural development. The increasing dependence of the population on the automobile, building of private residences, and the influence of wartime prefabrication technology marks the period following World War II into the twenty-first century. Agricultural fields throughout Frederick County are threatened and increasingly consumed by residential, commercial, and industrial development. However, while Frederick County's agrarian economy has suffered an overall decline, farming remains one of the region's top industries (Reed 2003: 7-8). Supporting local businesses, wholly dependant on agriculture for its survival, also thrive.

Stone Silo

The stone silo located to the north of the dairy barn was constructed during the 1920s. The technology of ensilage was introduced in the United States during the late nineteenth century and the increase in numbers of silos throughout the country did not occur until the early twentieth century (R. Christopher Goodwin Associates, Inc. 2000). Initially, silos were underground pit constructions, and the first experiments with above-ground silos began in the 1880s. The earliest silos were rectangular and constructed of wood. In 1882, a survey verified the existence of 91 silos in 16 states; 2 silos were identified in Maryland. A survey of silos conducted in 1916 documented 330,160 silos in the United States with only 100 silos reported in Maryland (Ibid.).

The primary construction materials of the early silos were wood, followed by concrete (Ibid.). Tile, brick, and metal silos were also present in every state (Ibid.). In 1925, the U.S. Agricultural Census documented 2,022 silos in Maryland, 295 of which were located in Frederick County (Ibid.). This evidence supports a later date for the construction of the fieldstone silo on Maple Homestead. A search in the Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties reveals only three other stone silos in Frederick County, all of which were in dilapidated and poor condition at the time of their survey. (According to the Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Database, only three other properties that have been previously documented include a stone silo. These properties are: Rock Hall (F-7-2), documented in 1999; Campbell Plantation House (F-8-023), documented in 1999; and McMurry House (F-9-031), documented in 1990. Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Database, available from <http://www.mdihp.net/cfm/index.cfm>, accessed 6 July 2007.)

Maple Homestead contains features reflective of the early twentieth-century crop-farming (hay barn and equipment shed) and dairy-farming (dairy barn, silo, and milk house) trends in Frederick County. The building cluster is bordered by wheat fields and pastureland, and the gravel farm lane remains. With the exception of the hog barn and smokehouse, the remaining outbuildings appear to retain their original functions. Therefore, Maple Homestead continues to convey its original function as an early twentieth-century dairy farm complex.

Statement of Significance:

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Maple Homestead, located at 6224 Jefferson Pike (MD 180), Frederick County, Maryland, is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places as a local example of an early twentieth-century dairy farm. The retention of the historic setting with the surrounding wheat field and pastureland, as well as the retention of the historic dwelling and outbuildings, combine to enable Maple Homestead to exhibit a higher degree of integrity than many of the other farm complexes still present in the surrounding area. The farm retains features reflective of two local trends in agriculture: crop farming (hay barn and equipment shed) and dairy farming (cow barn, milk house, and silo). The architectural appearance of the property, with few exceptions, is decidedly that of an early twentieth-century dairy farm complex.

According to the National Register of Historic Places guidelines established by the National Park Service, the quality of significance in American history, architecture, archeology, engineering, and culture is present in districts, site, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and:

- A. that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history;
- B. that are associated with lives of significant persons in our past;
- C. that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction; or
- D. that have yielded or may be likely to yield information important in history or prehistory (National Park Service 1997).

Maple Homestead is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A in the area of agriculture. The property reflects the agricultural significance of the Ballenger area and Frederick County as a leader in crop farming and dairy production in Maryland. The retention of the dairy barn, hay barn, milk house, silo, and equipment shed enable the property to convey its early to mid-twentieth-century history as a lucrative dairy farm complex centered on crop and dairy farm production.

Maple Homestead is not eligible under Criterion B because it has no known association with the lives of individuals of historical importance. Although the individuals who owned and inhabited the property were of families that made contributions to the development of the area, the persons who lived in the house were not directly involved in any significant events or trends.

The stone silo on Maple Homestead is eligible under Criterion C. The silo is an exceptional example of an early twentieth-century stone silo. Based on the 1993 survey form, the silo may remain as the only intact stone silo in Frederick County that retains its original function (Davis 1993). The structure retains sufficient integrity of materials and design from the period of construction (circa 1920) to convey its architectural significance as an example of a rare construction type. The dwelling and remaining outbuildings on Maple Homestead are not exceptional or representative examples of a type, period, or form. None of the buildings on the property represent the work of a master, nor do they possess high artistic values.

The property was not evaluated for eligibility under Criterion D as part of the architectural survey and evaluation.

The property retains integrity of location as an early twentieth-century dairy farm situated on the north side of Jefferson Pike (MD 180). The setting in which the farm is located continues under agricultural use and cultivation. The association of the farm complex with agriculture is exhibited through the continued use of many of the outbuildings for agricultural purposes, the retention of the gravel farm lane, and the adjacent agricultural fields still in productive use, all features which contribute to integrity of setting and association. The vegetable garden, grape arbor, and fencing are small-scale features that also contribute to the property's integrity of setting and association. The architectural appearance of the property, with few exceptions, is decidedly that of an early twentieth-century dairy farm complex. The materials of the main dwelling have been altered, but the remaining agricultural outbuildings

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retain their original exterior materials; therefore, the agricultural buildings retain integrity of materials. With the exception of the hog barn and smokehouse, the rest of the buildings appear to be used for their original functions and are in relatively good or fair condition. Thus, integrity of workmanship and design exists. Likewise, integrity of setting, location, association, materials, workmanship, and design all combine to support the property's integrity of feeling.

The stone silo retains sufficient integrity from the period of construction (circa 1920). Despite the presence of a metal shoot on the south side and a metal dormer on the north side, the structure contains enough historical fabric (stone walls and footprint) to retain integrity of design, materials, and workmanship, therefore culminating in integrity of association and feeling. The original bank barn that was located to the south of the silo was destroyed by fire in the early 1940s, and the current dairy barn was erected in its stead. Therefore, the silo retains integrity of setting and location as it is located adjacent to a barn on an active farmstead.

Boundary Description and Justification

The proposed boundary for Maple Homestead, 6224 Jefferson Pike (MD 180), follows the current 2007 property lines of Tax Parcel 136 on Tax Map 76. This 11.57-acre parcel is bounded on the north, east, and west by adjacent tax parcels and on the south by Jefferson Pike (MD 180). Contributing structures within the boundary include the dwelling, smokehouse, silo, milk house, dairy barn, hay barn, hog barn, and equipment shed. A non-contributing loafing shed is located within the proposed boundary. The boundary is the remnant of the original parcel historically associated with the property. Adjoining parcels of the original farm have been excluded because they have been subdivided.

References

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1858 Map of Frederick County, Maryland. E. Sachse and Company: Baltimore, Maryland.

Davis, Janet

1993 Maple Homestead, F-3-131, Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties form. Maryland Historical Trust: Crownsville, Maryland.

Frederick County Division of Planning

2007 Frederick County Historic Preservation Plan. Frederick County Division of Planning: Frederick, Maryland.

Frederick County Office of Land Records, Frederick, Maryland.

1838 Liber HS 7, Folio 319

1878 Liber TG 9, Folio 169

1934 Liber 395, Folio 297

1978 Liber 1043, Folio 640

1978 Liber 1045, Folio 191

Frederick County Register of Wills, Frederick, Maryland

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1986 The Pennsylvania Culture Region: A View from the Barn. UMI Research Press: Ann Arbor, Michigan.

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1978 Bridge in Time: The Complete 1850 Census of Frederick County, Maryland. Monocacy Book Company: Redwood City, California.

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Lake, D.J.

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MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

Eligibility recommended _____

Eligibility not recommended _____

Criteria: ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D Considerations: ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D ___ E ___ F ___ G

MHT Comments:

Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services

Date

Reviewer, National Register Program

Date

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MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

Eligibility recommended _____

Eligibility not recommended _____

Criteria: ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D Considerations: ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D ___ E ___ F ___ G

MHT Comments:

Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services_____
Date_____
Reviewer, National Register Program_____
Date



Maryland Department of Assessments and Taxation
FREDERICK COUNTY
Real Property Data Search

Go Back
View Map
New Search

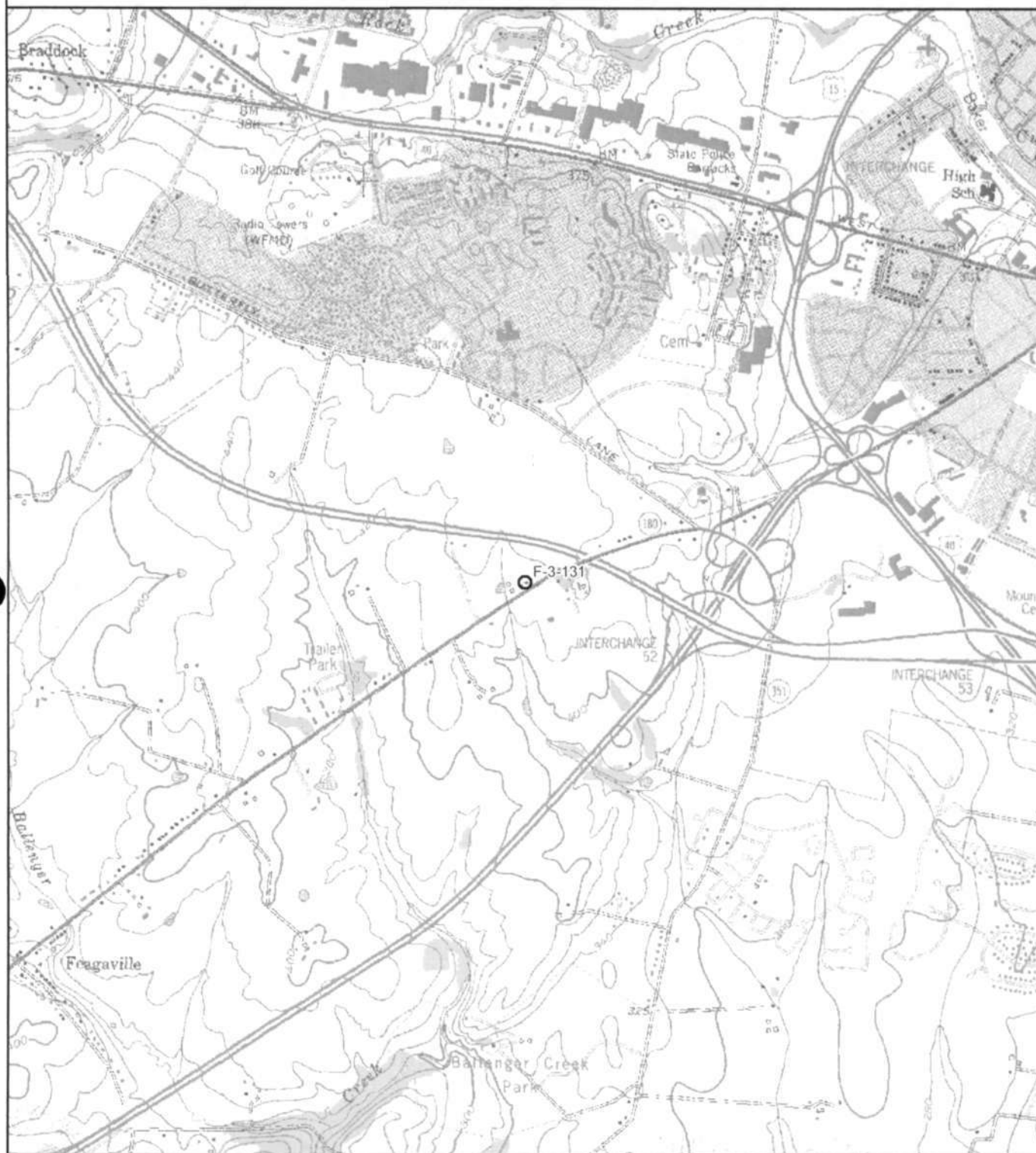
District - 23 Account Number - 443236



Property maps provided courtesy of the Maryland Department of Planning ©2004.
For more information on electronic mapping applications, visit the Maryland Department of Planning web site at
www.mdp.state.md.us/webcom/index.html



6224 Jefferson Pike (MD 180)
Frederick, Frederick County, Maryland



Map Source:
USGS 7.5' DRG: Frederick, MD.



F-3-131

MAPLE HOMESTEAD

FREDERICK COUNTY, MARYLAND

E. YOUNG

07. 2007

MD SHPO

overview of farm complex, to northwest

PHOTO # 1 of 9



F-3-131

MAPLE HOMESTEAD

FREDERICK COUNTY, MARYLAND

E. YOUNG

07.2007

MD SHPO

DWELLING - SOUTH ELEVATION; TO NORTH

PHOTO # 2 of 9

4:00 PM '08 06-28-07



F-3-131

MAPLE HOMESTEAD
FREDERICK COUNTY, MARYLAND

E. YOUNG

07. 2007

MD SHPD

DWELLING - SOUTH & WEST ELEVATIONS; view TO NORTHEAST

Photo # 3 of 9

F 00 M0 10 00 05/28/07



F-3-131

MAPLE HOMESTEAD
FREDERICK COUNTY, MARYLAND

E. YOUNG

07. 2007

MD SHPO

SMOKEHOUSE - SOUTH & WEST ELEVATIONS; VIEW TO NORTHEAST
PHOTO # 4 of 9

3 CO PG VG DD 06 28 07



F-3-131

MAPLE HOMESTEAD

FREDERICK COUNTY, MARYLAND

E. YOUNG

07, 2007

MD SHPD

DAIRY COMPLEX - MILKHOUSE, DAIRY BARN, & SILD; VIEW TO
NORTHWEST

Photo # 5 of 9

6 06 PM '07 06-28-07



F-3-131

MAPLE HOMESTEAD

FREDERICK COUNTY, MARYLAND

E. YOUNG

07. 2007

MD SHPO

Silo; view to west 004840 1 21 45723 117

Photo # 6 of 9

10 08:10:48 08 08 08 28 07



F-3-131
MAPLE HOMESTEAD
FREDERICK COUNTY, MARYLAND
E. YOUNG
07.2007
MD SHPO
HAY BARN - SOUTH & east elevations; view to northwest
Photo # 7 of 9

7 08 10 10 00 05 28/07



F-3-131

MAPLE HOMESTEAD

FREDERICK COUNTY, MARYLAND

E. YOUNG

07. 2007

MD SHPO

FORMER HOG BARN & EQUIPMENT SHED - SOUTH & east
elevations, view to NORTHWEST

Photo # 8 of 9

9 08 10 10 00 06 26 07



F-3-131
MAPLE HOMESTEAD
FREDERICK COUNTY, MARYLAND
E. YOUNG
07. 2007
MD. SHPO
LOAFING SHED (POST-1957) - SOUTH & EAST ELEVATIONS; view
TO NORTHWEST
PHOTO # 9 of 9

11 03 10 10 07 06. 25. 07

F-3-131
Maple Homestead
Frederick vicinity
Private

Ca. 1850-1942

The Maple Homestead is an agricultural complex centered on a circa 1850 stone and log dwelling with asbestos shingle siding and its associated outbuildings which include two concrete block barns and a milk house built in 1942 just after a fire which destroyed the original bank barn, a blacksmith shop, a smokehouse, a chicken house, and a former hog barn used as an equipment shed. The most important outbuilding is a stone silo built about 1920-1930 and raised in height and roofed in the early 1940's. This may be the only extant stone silo in Frederick County. The Maple Homestead takes its name from the tourist home which operated in combination with the farm residence in the period of the 1930's to the 1950's. It is fairly significant for the vernacular architecture of its buildings, which reflect mid-19th century German building traditions in the design of the house, and the progressive use of more machined materials in the outbuildings, from tongue-and-groove siding to concrete block. The stone silo stands as an anachronism because of its late date, since most stone silos are believed to have been built in the late 19th century when the method of ensilage began to develop in Frederick County. Further research may reveal whether this is a unique structure.

F-3-131
Maple Homestead
Frederick
Frederick County

HISTORIC CONTEXT:

MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN DATA

Geographic Organization: Piedmont
(Harford, Baltimore, Carroll, Frederick, Howard, Montgomery
Counties, and Baltimore City)

Chronological/Development Period:
Agricultural-Industrial Transition, A.D. 1815-1870
Industrial/Urban Dominance, A.D. 1870-1930
Modern Period, A.D. 1930 - Present

Prehistoric/Historic Period Themes:
Architecture, Landscape Architecture and Community Planning

Resource Types:

Category: Building

Historic Environment: Rural

Historic Function and Use:
Domestic/single dwelling/residence
Domestic/secondary structure/smokehouse
Agriculture/subsistence/animal facility/barn
Agriculture/subsistence/storage/silo

Known Design Source: None

**Maryland Historical Trust
State Historic Sites Inventory Form**MARYLAND INVENTORY OF
HISTORIC PROPERTIES

Magi No.

DOE ☐ yes ☒ no**1. Name** (indicate preferred name)historic Maple Homestead

and/or common

2. Locationstreet & number 6224 Jefferson Pike ☐ not for publicationcity, town Frederick ☒ vicinity of congressional district 6thstate Maryland county Frederick**3. Classification**

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> agriculture <input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial <input type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment <input type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government <input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial <input type="checkbox"/> transportation
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> not applicable	<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military <input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property (give names and mailing addresses of all owners)name John D. and Naomi K. Zimmermanstreet & number 6224 Jefferson Pike telephone no.:city, town Frederick state and zip code MD 21702**5. Location of Legal Description**courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Frederick County Courthouse liber 1042street & number 100 W. Patrick Street folio 191city, town Frederick state MD 21701**6. Representation in Existing** Historical Surveys

title

date ☐ federal ☐ state ☐ county ☐ local

depository for survey records

city, town

state

7. Description

Survey No. F-3-131

Condition

☐ excellent
☒ good
☐ fair

☐ deteriorated
☐ ruins
☐ unexposed

Check one

☐ unaltered
☒ altered

Check one

☒ original site
☐ moved date of move _____

Prepare both a summary paragraph and a general description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

CONTRIBUTING RESOURCE COUNT: 9

The Maple Homestead is an agricultural complex centered on a circa 1850 stone and log dwelling covered with asbestos shingle siding and its associated domestic and agricultural outbuildings, which include a frame smokehouse, a frame and log blacksmith shop, a frame chicken house, all of the period about 1890 to 1930, and two concrete block barns, a concrete block milk house, and a frame hog pen of the early 1940's. A stone silo, possibly the only one extant in Frederick County, dating from about the 1920's or 1930's, is located near one of the concrete block barns. The farmstead is located on the north side of Jefferson Pike (Md. 180) about one mile southwest of the Frederick (City) boundary in Frederick County, Maryland. The site is open, level land and the buildings are closely grouped near the main road, with the outbuildings located north and west of the dwelling. The dates of the buildings in the group were estimated from land record and historical map research and personal interviews with Mr. John D. Zimmerman, one of the current owners.

The dwelling is a two-story structure with five bays facing south toward Jefferson Pike. Its asbestos shingle exterior conceals a stone section on the east and a log section on the west with german siding as an interim layer. A one-story porch over the central three bays was probably added in the late 19th century and altered in the early 20th century. It has square columns, a concrete deck and concrete block base which undoubtedly replaced the original wood platform. The foundation of the house is stone and the windows are 2/2 with louvred shutters. The central entrance has a three-light transom and sidelights. The door has four molding panels with round arches near the top. The original roof was wood shingles and is still in place but covered by a standing seam metal roof installed about 1950. Along the eaves is a serpentine bargeboard decoration. Interior end chimneys rise from the east and west gable ends. A two-story rear wing extends to the north from the northeast corner. The east elevation of the main section has two bays with 2/2 windows and smaller 2/2 attic windows flanking the chimney. On the east side of the rear wing is a modern covered porch. The wing has an interior end chimney on the north gable end and a single 2/2 attic window. On the west side of the rear wing, an originally open porch has been enclosed and extended on the rear of the main section. The interior plan is the central hall with side parlor type, but most floor and wall finishes have been covered with carpeting, wallpaper, or other modern materials. The mantels have been replaced. Because of the log and stone structural materials, however, further observation and documentation of the building's interior is recommended to determine its chronological development.

Smokehouse: The rectangular frame smokehouse is located northwest of the house and has tongue-and-groove siding and a standing seam gable roof. The single door in the south elevation is also of tongue-and-groove construction. According to Mr. Zimmerman, the building was originally a pump house over the well head and was located on another site. In the 1930's or 1940's, it was moved to its present location and used as a smokehouse. Currently, it is used as a tool storage shed. Its materials suggest a construction date of about 1900-1910.

(continued on separate sheet)

8. Significance

Survey No. F-3-131

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates C. 1850-1942 **Builder/Architect**

check: Applicable Criteria: ☒ A ☐ B ☒ C ☐ D
and/or

Applicable Exception: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G

Level of Significance: ☐ national ☐ state ☒ local

Prepare both a summary paragraph of significance and a general statement of history and support.

The Maple Homestead is a fair example of the architecture and planning of farmsteads in the period about 1850 to the early 1940's, and has perhaps the only remaining stone silo in Frederick County, built about 1920-1930. The plan of the farmstead probably dates from the 1850's and is characterized by an open field separating the dwelling and domestic outbuildings from the agricultural group, bordered on one side by the public road. The date of the house and its original use are not entirely clear, but its stone and log sections suggest a progression of building periods. The basic form is that of the vernacular house based on German building traditions, with five bays, a perpendicular rear wing, and a one-story porch. The frame and concrete block outbuildings range in date from the period about 1875 to the early 1940's, reflecting the various technological advances in materials and construction. The house may have been built around 1850 as a tavern or residence/tavern on the Frederick-Harper's Ferry Turnpike, according to local tradition. In the 1930's to the 1950's, the house was a residence and tourist home combination, with the name Maple Home or Homestead taken from the maple trees which were located in the front lawn of the house. The name has been retained as "Maple Homestead" on a sign on the south elevation. The stone silo built in the early 20th century is an apparent anachronism in terms of its materials. The progression in materials for silos from the late 19th century to the present is generally stone, brick, wood, concrete and terra cotta block, poured concrete, and metal.

The current owner, Mr. John Zimmerman, is the latest in several generations of the Zimmerman family to own the Maple Homestead, the first being Zacharias E. Zimmerman in 1877. The title chain shows that in the late 1830's, the property was part of a 100-acre farm located on both sides of the Ridge Road, the main link between Frederick and Harper's Ferry. This later became the Frederick-Harper's Ferry Turnpike by the 1850's. In 1838, John A. Schaeffer purchased the 100 acres from Edward H. Anderson, the owner of a large section of the "Resurvey on Pierpont's Discovery" and "Lambeth" tracts. At a date not clearly determined, the farm passed to Edward Howard, who purchased the Anderson property of 276.5 acres, also in 1838. When Howard died in 1877, his will directed that his real estate was to be sold in lots. The former Schaeffer (also spelled Shafer) farm was part of a 212-acre tract that was advertised in a local newspaper as having "a two-story dwelling with 9 rooms, 2 tenant houses, meat house, etc., Bank barn, wagon shed, corn crib, carriage house, 2 wells, several springs, and a fruit orchard." The 1858 map indicates that structure was located in approximately the location of the Maple Homestead, but is

(continued on separate sheet)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Survey No. F-3-131

Bond, Isaac. Map of Frederick County, 1858.
Land Records of Frederick County
Titus, C.O. Atlas of Frederick, County, 1873.
Zimmerman, Mr. John D., telephone interview, February 17, 1993

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property 5 acresQuadrangle name Frederick, Md.Quadrangle scale 1:24000UTM References do NOT complete UTM references

A

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Zone Easting Northing

B

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Zone Easting Northing

C

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D

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

E

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F

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G

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H

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Verbal boundary description and justification

Approximately 5 acres centered on the dwelling on Tax Map 76, Parcel 136

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	code	county	code
-------	------	--------	------

state	code	county	code
-------	------	--------	------

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Janet L. Davis, Historic Sites Surveyororganization Frederick County Planning & Zoning Dept. date February 1993street & number 12 E. Church Street telephone 696-2958city or town Frederick state MD 21701

The Maryland Historic Sites Inventory was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

return to: Maryland Historical Trust
Shaw House
21 State Circle
Annapolis, Maryland 21401
(301) 269-2438

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
DHCP/DHCD
100 COMMUNITY PLACE
CROWNSVILLE, MD 21032-2023
514-7600

7.1 Description (Continued)

Blacksmith shop: The former blacksmith shop is located about 25 yards north of the house and is currently in deteriorated condition, with its exterior covered with masonite panels over german siding. Its interior was not accessible to the surveyor; however, Mr. Zimmerman stated the structure was partially frame with some hand-hewn timbers. The blacksmithing tools have been sold, but the forge is still in place. The gable roof is covered with standing seam metal. Its date is probably in the last quarter of the 19th century.

Chicken house: The frame chicken house is located about 30 feet northwest of the blacksmith shop and appears to date from about the 1920's. It is one of two in the farmstead, the other having been demolished some years ago, according to Mr. Zimmerman. The surviving shed is also covered with masonite panels over vertical boards. The south elevation has two wire-covered openings. The shed roof is covered with standing seam metal.

Hog barn: The former frame hog barn is located in the main agricultural group, which is separated from the dwelling and the domestic outbuildings by an open plowed area, probably a vegetable garden. The barn is currently used as a machine or equipment shed and is flanked on the north by a non-contributing concrete block machine shed and on the south by one of the two early 1940's concrete block barns. The barn has a frame structure with vertical siding. The east wall has been removed, leaving an open side. The shed roof is covered with standing seam metal. The hog barn probably dates from the first decade of the 20th century and was altered in the 1940's.

Dairy barns, milk house, and silo: The two rectangular concrete block dairy barns are located parallel to each other and to Jefferson Pike, with the southernmost on the site of the original bank barn in the farmstead, which was struck by lightning and burned in 1942. The stone silo was built near the north side ramp of the bank barn and remained standing after the fire. The northern of the two barns had just been finished when the fire occurred. It has rusticated corner quoins with a vertical tongue-and-groove gable covering. The roof is standing seam metal. The windows are 6/6 and the sliding doors on the east elevation are the cross-braced tongue-and-groove type. At the west end, the barn is linked by a covered open area to a non-contributing modern loafing shed. The barn is currently used principally for hay storage. The newer of the two barns, built immediately after the 1942 fire, also has rusticated quoins and a standing seam metal gambrel roof. The gables are covered with vinyl siding. The north and south elevations have six bays of 6/6 wood windows and two windows flank the tongue-and-groove doors on the east elevation. The stone silo stands about 6 feet from the north side of the barn. According to Mr. Zimmerman, the silo was built during the early 20th century, perhaps as late as 1930, by his father, using field stone from the farmstead and bits of brick. It was apparently open at the top until the 1940's, when a local builder who had also built the concrete barns, Charles Fulmer, was hired to put on the existing frame hipped roof with standing seam metal covering. A small dormer access is located in the north side. The height of the silo was increased a few feet and the wood rafters anchored in the stone and mortar wall. The exterior has been considerably repointed over time and large sections are covered by cement. The milk house, located east of the southern barn, was built about 1942 and has rusticated quoins, glazed panel doors, and 6/6 sash.

624 Jeff. Pike

F-3-131

Lot Size, Description,
Other Information,
Original Tracts

Liber/Folio

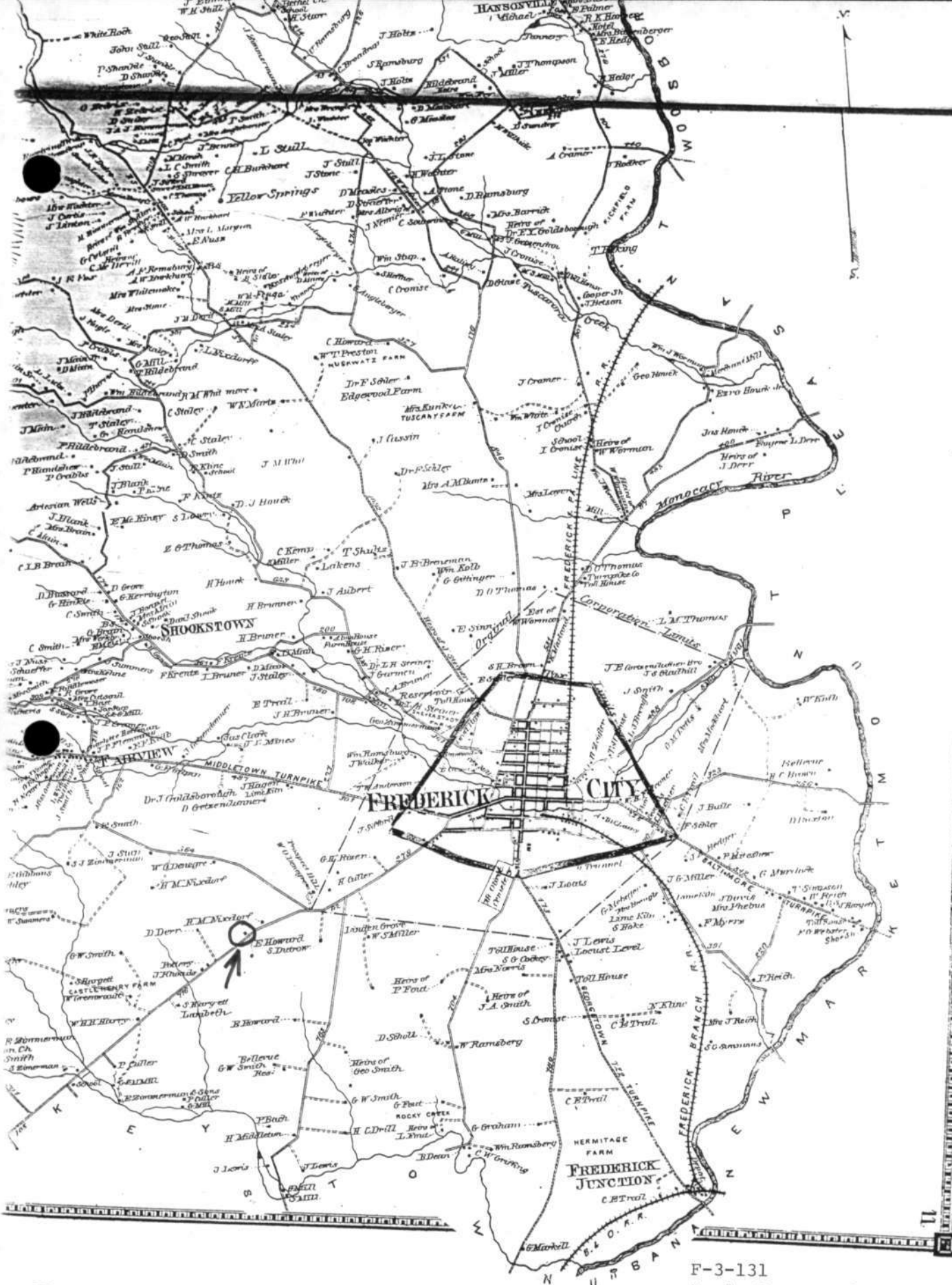
Grantee

Grantor

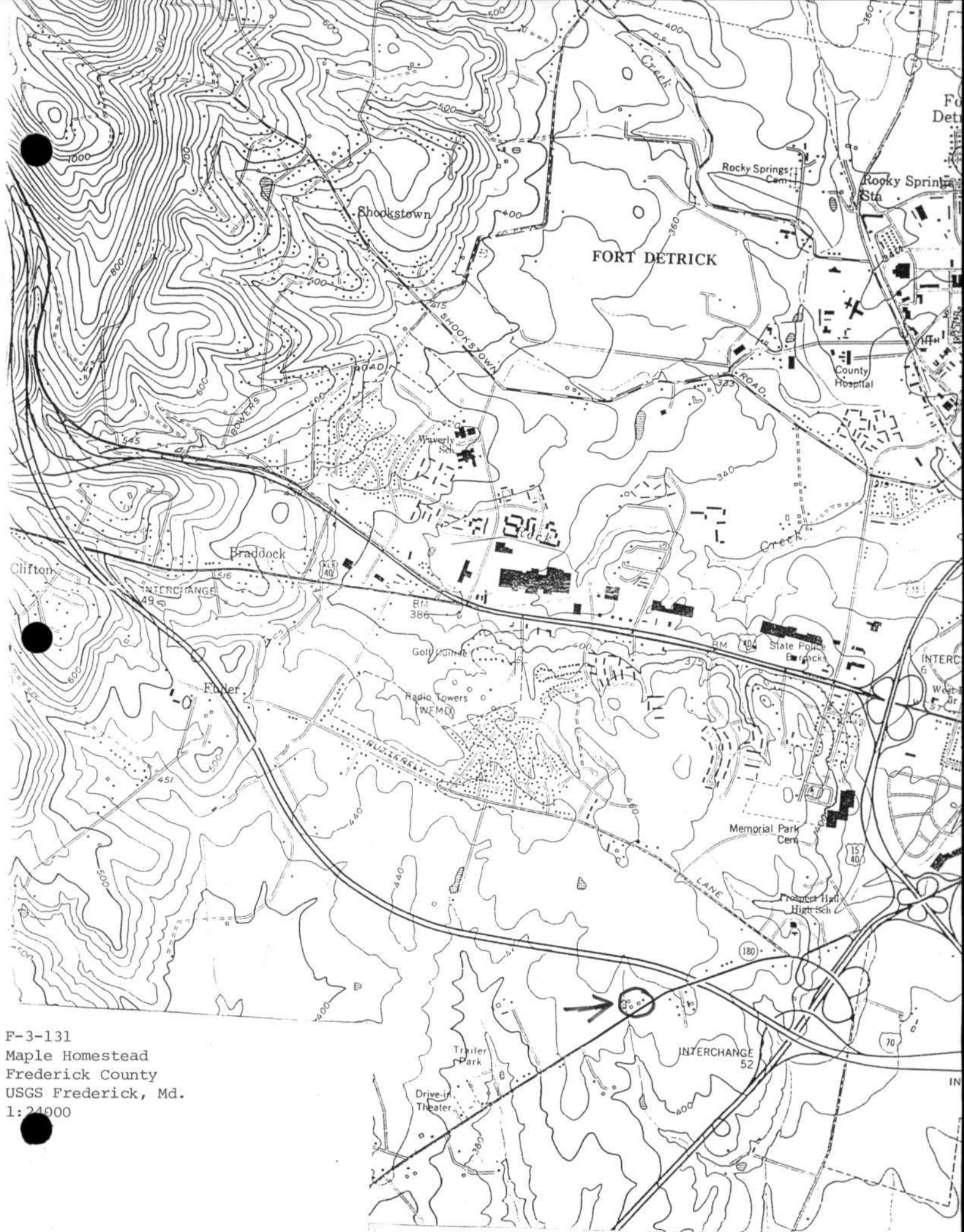
Cost

Miscellaneous

1045/191 2 Mar 78	John David + Naomi K. Zimmerman	John David Zimmerman	19.6 A. P. 3 on plat prepared by R. P. Hamm, LW + T of Grace G. Zimmerman		Will Record TME 9/116
395/296 1043/640 2 Jan 78	John David Zimmerman	Ruby Z. Baka, et al. pers. repr. of estate of Grace G. Zimmerman			
395/297 13 Sept 34	John M. + Grace M. Zimmerman	Grayson H. + Grace H. Meier	part of "Pierponts Discovery" part of "Lambeth" part of the farm commonly known as the Shafer Farm	103A.	
395/296 13 Sept 34	Grayson H. Meier	Harry E. + John M. Zimmerman execs of LW + T of Zachary E. Zimmerman		\$8,025	
T69/169 1 Apr 1878	Zachariah E. + Elias Zimmerman	Wm. H. Howard + Geo. Wm. Smith execs of LW + T of Edward Howard	part of "Pierponts Dis- covery" + "Lambeth" "formerly known as the Shafer Farm"	\$6,710.84	103A., 39 1/2 perches
Register of Middle SEC 1/447 20 Nov 1877	(Sales of Real Estate) ← This reference includes a plat of Lots 1 and 2 and		Lot 1 laid out for said executors Sold at private sale to grantor on 6 Oct 1877		entire property 212A.
Will Record JRR1/138 25 Feb 1870	Edward Howard testator (died Feb. 1877)		Advertisement refers to "2 story dwelling with 9 rooms, 2 tenant houses, meat house, etc., Bark barn, wagon shed, corn crib, carriage house, 2 wells, several springs, fruit orchard."		newspaper
H 57/539 8 Aug 1838	Edward Howard	E. M. Anderson et ux, of Conder South Carolina	part of "Resurvey on Pierponts' Discovery", 276 1/2 refers to part of parcel sold to John A. Schaeffer	\$13,800	HS 7/538 3 Dec 1838 HS 12/525, 29 Mar 1841
H 57/319 27 Aug 1838	John A. Schaeffer	Edward H. Anderson	100 A., description begins at a large stone planted near said Schaeffer's house on the east side of the Ridge Road leading from S. Redwine to Jefferson		
H 59/432 3 Dec 1839					



F-3-131
 Maple Homestead
 Frederick County
 C.O. Titus, Atlas of Frederick
 County, 1873



F-3-131
Maple Homestead
Frederick County
USGS Frederick, Md.
1:24000



F-3-131

Maple Homestead

Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

February 1993

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO, Crownsville, Md.

South elevation

1/9



F-3-131

Maple Homestead

Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

February 1993

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO, Crownsville, Md.

Northwest corner view

2/9



F-3-131

Maple Homestead

Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

February 1993

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO, Crownsville, Md.

Smokehouse, south elevation

3/9



F-3-131

Maple Homestead

Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

February 1993

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO, Crownsville, Md.

Chicken house and blacksmith shop, south elevations

4/9



F-3-131

Maple Homestead

Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

February 1993

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO, Crownsville, Md.

Machine sheds, southeast corner view

5/9



F-3-131

Maple Homestead

Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

February 1993

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO, Crownsville, Md.

Hay barn, southeast corner view

6/9



F-3-131

Maple Homestead

Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

February 1993

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO, Crownsville, Md.

Stone silo, view from north

7/9



F-3-1131

Maple Homestead

Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

February 1993

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO, Crownsville, Md.

Stone Silo, view from west

8/9



F-3-131

Maple Homestead

Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

February 1993

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO, Crownsville, Md.

Dairy barn & milk house, view from south
9/9